GARLANDS. The summer's sun unclouded shines. And not a bud unopened lingers:
The roses laugh, and 'mid their vines
The golden-petaled eglantines
Tangle their fragrant fingers.

The epauletted starling sings His love-song in the rushy meadows, And orioles on flaming wings Dart through the orchard openings, And flash into the shadows.

Afar the lake, a silver'd sheet, Girdled with swells of green, lies sleeping; The brooks that in its bosom meet I see not, but their foam-shod feet I hear, the ledges leaping.

In groups beneath the pasture trees, Full fed, the cows lie drowsing; The locust grove's alive with bees, And song like that of summer seas, Among the blooms carousing. The colin whistling in the brake,

(Each day their faltering notes grow firmer,) The kingbirds cheerful music make, And doves the woodland echoes wake With wooing cooing murmur.

Sweet is the noontide of the year, That crowns the world with chaplets floral, Bids the lost Eden reappear, And makes a perfumed atmosphere

With fiving music choral.

Leave your dull haunts, ye human moles, Blindly for sordid treasures mining; By verdurous paths seek brighter goals And wreathe around your jaded souls Garlands that summer 's twining.

For the St andard.

A Call to the Colored People in North-Carolina. WHEREAS, God in his wonderful providence has bestowed the inestimable blessing of free schools to a wide extent upon the colored people of this State, has multiplied them in number beyond expectation and hu-man foresight, and shown great favor to the enterprise; so that many thousands of our people have come under their beneficent influence-and whereas, the success of these schools is no longer an experimen but an established certainty, proving the suscipti-bility of our race to a high degree of improvement and culture-and whereas, we recognize the free school system as the great hope of the present as well as coming generations, giving to us an open Bible, and raising us intellectually, morally and socially to a higher manhood, so that, while without these schools we necessarily remain in an ignorant and degraded condition, with them we rise in respect to intelligence, wealth, virtue, prosperity and all that constitutes a higher order of civilization-and whereas, it is evident that the present system of main taining free schools for our people cannot be permanent, nor of long continuance, and the time seems fast approaching when the colored people of this State must take upon themselves the responsibility, labor and expense of maintaining their own schools-therefore we, the undersigned, colored citizens of North-Carolina, take this method of appeal ing to our brethern throughout the State and inviting them to unite with us in calling a Convention to meet in Raleigh on the second Monday of August next at 9 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of forming, if deemed expedient, a State Educational Association of colored people, whose object shall be to provide for the establishment and support of free schools for our own people on the broadest scale possible, and to devise and employ means to secure for such schools the greatest possible efficiency and success.

As we firmly believe in the true democratic doctrine that, in such an enterprise, all power necessary to be used is derived from the people in their collective capacity, and can be properly wielded by individuals only as delegated by the former, therefore our appeal is to the people, whom we respectfully request, in the various localities to which this appeal may come, to hold public meetings for the appointment of delegates to represent them in the proposed Convention, and act in their behalf.

ALBERT B. WILLIAMS, Chairman, 3 SPENCER BLACKWELL, Secretary. John C. Craven, Washington Hare, William Mathees, Thos. Palmer. Ely Williams, Jerry Harday, Friday Jones, and many State papers are requested to copy.

It has been said that Gov. Worth was and is yet a good and true Conservative, it has been denied and I think with a sufficient array of proof to satisfy any one. What has Gov. Worth done to prove himself a good Union man? Did he not in the first place suffer W. A. Graham to take him by the nose, and lead him out a candidate for the express purpose of disorganizing the party? What kind of a Conservative and Union man is this that allows himself to be made a tool of? In the next place he has with one exception appointed straightout bitter Secesoffice such as G. W. Mordecai, President of the State Bank, Thos. Bragg, the embodiment of secessionism, Director in the State Bank and one of the managers in the Insane Asylum. He has appointed Directors in all the Railroads so as to have Secessionists to supercede the Union Presidents and Directors appointed by the Provisional Governor, W. W. Holden. The exceptional case is that of State Geologist, W. C. Kerr, and I have no hesitation in saying that if there had have been within the limits of the State a single man who could have made any pretence towards Geology of the Secession stripe, Professor Kerr would not have been appointed. His appointment was inevitable, ere was no other man in the State upon whom he could bestow this office. Profes Kerr is a very learned gentleman and a true Conservative. He is the right man in the right place. Gentlemen, is it true that birds of a feather flock together? If so then there is no trouble to decide who Jonathan's friends are, there is no one half so fond of his company as those who refused to vote for the Ordinance declaring null and void the Ordinance of May 25th, 1861, these self same gentlemen have not signed the parchment upon which this Ordinance has been engrayed. And yet they say they are strong advo-cates of President Johnson. It is no longer in doubt as to who the can-

didate for Lieut. Governor will be. The papers state the fact that D. D. Ferebee, of Camden County is the candidate on the Worth ticket. Who is Mr. Ferebee? He is one of the very bitterest of Secessionists. He refused to vote for the Ordinance above alluded to, he was in favor of taxing the people to pay the rebel war debt, in fact by reference to the Journals you will find that Mr. Ferebee voted with Eaton, Clark, Manly, Howard & Co., generally, and especially on all political measures. The Scatinel endorses Mr. Ferebee. It is the Governor's organ and of course its well understood that Mr. Ferebee's to have a nice time riding on the Worth ticket. Now gentlemen, if the people suffer hemselves to be deceived by Gov. Worth, with D. D. Ferebee on the ticket they will not deserve to be pitied. If Gov. Worth's acts alone were not all sufficient to satisfy every man, then the endorsement of Mi see is a knock down argument and places the whole matter beyond controversy as to who Jonathan expects to get his aid from. I propose, Messra. Editors, at a future time to give some what in detail some of the important acts and deeds of Gov. Worth, and with the assistance of the Journal some of the measures and votes of Mr. Ferebec .-

The Paris Siecle prints a conversation between Bismarck and a distinguished Frenchman who visited the Count in Berlin lately, and frankly expressed his opinion about the part played by the leader of Prussia. The Siecle appears to believe in the genuineness Siecle appears to believe in the genuineness of the dialogue, which has a significance of its own in any case. Bismarck is reported to have said, "I know very well that I am as unpopular in France as I am in Ger I am everywhere made responsible for a situation which I did not create, but which was pressed upon me as it was upon everybody. I am the scapegoat of public opinion, but I don't much care. I strive with good conscience after an object which I consider useful for both Prussia and Germany. As regards the means, I have employed such the consider that the constant of the consta as offered themselves, faute de mieux. There is a good deal to be said about the internal situation of Prussia. To be able to judge of this impartially, it is necessary to know and study thoroughly the peculiar character of the inhabitants of that country. While France and Italy form great social communities, animated by the same spirit and the same sentiments, in Germany individualism predominates. Every one living for himself with wife and children in his small corner, cherishing a theory of his own, always suspicious of his Government and his neighbors, and always judging by his own and not by the general view. The sentiments of indi-vidualism and the desire to contradict are developed in Germany to an incredible extent. No Government will ever be popular in Prussia, whatever it may do. The great majority will always oppose. The fact of its being the Government, and acting authori-tatively toward the individual, brings it into bad repute with the moderate party, and still more with the advanced section. Neither the Liberal nor the reactionary Ministries have found favor with our politicians." On being asked whether he did not think that the general dissatisfaction might produce a revolution, Bismarck replied: "The Government does not think that any revolution is to be expected, and it does not fear it. Our revolutionists are not so very formidable Their hatred finds vent in a number of bad names given to the Minister, but they respect the King. I am the guilty party from beginning to end, as it is I alone against whom they rave. With a little more impartiality they would see, perhaps, that I did not act differently because it was impossible to act otherwise. In the present position of Prussia n Germany, and especially considering Austria we wanted above all things an army.-This is the only power in Prussia that can be disciplined. A Prussian who would get his irm smashed at a barricade would come home rather depressed, and get well scolded by his wife. In the army, however, he is a magnificent soldier, who fights like a lion for * * * Sixteen the honor of his country. years ago I lived quietly as a country gentleman, when the will of the King (the late) called me to Frankfort as Minister of the Dict. I nad been brought up in the admiration, I might say veneration, of the Austrian policy. But it did not take me long to get thoroughly disabused of my youthful illusions about Austria, and I became its firm antagonist. I did not know that I was ever to play a part, but at that time already I conceived the plan which I now try to carry out. viz.: to free Germany from the Austrian

to desperate the second of the

A Conversation with Count Rismarck.

FOWLS PLUCKED BY LIGHTNING-A urious instance of the effects produced by the electric fluid occured a week or two since to two girls who were on their way to market at Bressuire, with a basket of live fowls slung from their respective shoulders. They went chatting along when a few great drops of rain, which came pattering down, warned them that a storm was at hand. There happened to be an enormous rock near, which projected over the road, and beneath this they took refuge. Presently, without previous warning, they were half stunned by a loud report and simultaneously with the report they saw a ball of fire fall into the road a few paces from where they were standing. The only effect that it produced on them was as though they had been violently shaken. As soon as the storm had passed over they continued their journey, not a little agitated by what they had seen and felt. It was not until they reached the market that they became aware of the exceedingly narrow ascape they had had. On their baskets being lifted from their shoulders, they found that the whole of their fowls had been stripped of their feathers in the cleanest possible manner.—Dickens' All the Year

pressure—that part of it at least which by

spirit, religion, manners and interest is closely allied with the fate of Prassia. * * * To

reach this goal I shall defy everything, even

exile and gallows. I once told the Crown

Prince, who by education and tendencies is

more the man of parliamentary government:

What matters if they hang me, if only that

rope ties your throne more firmly to the

fortunes of pure Germany."

CONVENTION OF AMERICAN ISRAELITES,-The Seventh Convention of the Board of Delegates of American Israelites, took place in New York recently, at which representatives from seventy-six religious organizations were present. The Executive Committee reported that fifteen thousand dollars had been subscribed by American Israelites for the relief of the cholera stricken Jews of Palestine, most of which had been expended. The committee reported that the rights of Jewish citizens of Switzerland had been restored to them. Attention was called to the course of the Emperor of Austria in attacking the Jewish subjects and making it the pretext for sending an army into an adjoinng kingdom. Reference was made to the efforts to establish Jewish free schools in the Orient. The expediency of founding a Jewish theological seminary for the education of candidates for the ministry was discussed.-Systematical distribution of Jewish tracts was recommended. Finally the members of the Convention were urged to labor energet-ically in the cause of Judaism, and of resisting all encroachments made on givil and religious liberty.

Round.

-Qeen Emma, of the Sandwich Islands, recently appeared at an evening party given by Emperor Napoleon. She wore a robe of white satin with a train, and a diadem of diamonds.

-A boy in New Hampshire, twelve years of age, has a head measuring thirty inches in circumferences, while the body is of almost infantile propotions. Mirthfulness is his distinguishable characteristic.

A FROG FOUND IMBEDDED IN SOLID LIME-STONE.—A regular pond frog was discovered on the 13th ult., in the middle of a large stone, at Springfield, Ky. The stone was a piece of solid old blue limestone, which a correspondent of the Louisville Courier, from whose letter we condense this statement, says is the oldest stratum that crops out in the State. The writer adds that the frog began to give signs of life as soon as the breaking of the rock let in the air. In a short time he seemed sprightly and wide awake, but soon began to show signs of ex-citement and pain. He was then placed in a small glass jar, which was loosely corked. In this place he lived until Sunday night, June 17th .- Cincinnati Gazette, June 27th.

THE BEET SUGAR OF GERMANY .-- A traveller communicates to The Nation an interesting account of the great sugar-beet plantations with which portions of Germany abound. The fields in which the root is planted are of considextent, embracing often an area of from two to three hundred acres. They are drilled in rows about fifteen inches apart, and the tillage is performed exclusively with the hoe. The laborers are men and women—chiefly the latter—who are in gangs of from lifteen to eighty supervised by an overseer, who closely scrutinizes their work, and maintains a rigid discipline. The clothing of the laborers is of the simplest kind, Their wages are-for men, sixteen to nineteen cents a day; for women, from thirteen to fifteen. The hours allotted to work are fourteen, commencing at five and ending at seven o'clock. Numerous and large manufactories for making beet sugar are established at Stassfort, a thriving city of fifteen thousand inhabitants. One of them employs a thousand operators, another six hundred, and several others four and five hundred each. The beets are brought from the fields, and elevated to the upper story of the building, where they are cleansed crushed, flittered,&c., the juice descending from story to story, through curious processes, until it reaches the last one, in the shape of beautiful sugar hats, or cones, of about two and a-half feet in length, of the best quality of white sugar. The juice of the beet is red, a shade lighter, perhaps, than claret wine, but when boiled down, without purification, the sugar is only slightly tinged. This is called "red sugar," and is converted into white by use of blood. It is cast into earthen moulds of the size of the "hat" above mentioned, in which it is dried eight days and then taken out and polished for market. If one of those clear, solid cones is turned on the edge and struck with a key it will ring like the purest steel. The price of this sugar at the factory is ten cents a pound, and is pronounced not at all inferior to the best Louisiana article. One establishment, employing six hundred laborers, turns out six millions pounds a year. The beets costs ten cents per hundred pounds, taken from the fields.

DARING ENCOUNTER WITH A TIGER. Information was brought to the Customs Post at Patun, in the Baitool district, that a man-eating tiger had taken up his abode in the neighboring jungle, whereupon four customs peons sallied out, armed with muskets and swords, to the attack. The lord of the forest was seen and fired at by all four musketeers, when the wounded beast charged upon his assailants, two of whom believing the old adage that "prudence is the better part of valor," beat a has-ty retreat, leaving two of their comrades, both Sikhs and brothers, to face the enraged animal: this they did most manfully, one of them receiving the tiger on his bayonet, while the other slashed away at him with his sword,-We have seen the musket used on the occasion, which is terribly splintered and scratched, and the bayonet almost doubled in two, So effectually was the attack made, and with indomitable pluck maintained, that Mr. Jack-instripes was at length laid low, the vie tors coming off unscathed .- Central India Times, May 12.

Parisian Delicacies.—An awful discovery has just been made with regard to the wholesale destruction of the feathered tribe in Paris. The amaterus pate aux oiseaux, the gourmands who feed with such exquisite delight on brochettes of singing birds, devouring them at a mouthful, little bones and all, are aghast. It seems that the gigantic pyramids of these pitcons little birds which fill our markets to the amazement of foreigners, are supplied, not by the gun or the fowling net, as is generally supposed, but by poison. In a note lately issued by Dr. Turrell, it is asserted that tremendous quantities of nux vomica are sold for the purpose, the drug is boiled with grain, and spread over the fields at every period of the year. The bait is so irresistible that Dr. Turrel declares to having beheld a pile of 10,000 larks ready prepared for dispatch to Paris in one single poulterer's shop in Aix.

TRIAL FOR POISONING.—A correspondent of the Syracuse [N. Y.] Courier gives an account of the trial of Mrs. Heggie, lately convicted of the murder of her two daughters at Ithaca, some two years since. She is represented as rather prepossessing in appearance, with a high, full forehead, blue eyes and firm, arched mouth. It appears that on the 15th of June, 1864, Charlotte Heggie and Mary Heggie, two beautiful and highly accomplished daughters of Isaac leggie, were living at home with their father at Ithaca. Mrs. Heggie was the mother of fourteen children, was a pleasant woman, and of high, nervous temperament, and of late years conceived the delusion that her two daughters were trying to usurp her household. The daughters both died suddenly within a year of each other, and a chemical anaysis revealed arsenic in the stomachs of both. Mrs. Heggie was known to have purchased arsenic at three different drug stores during Charlotte's illness. The case was a strong circumstantial one .-In the case of Charlotte strong doubts were raised. Her liver was affected by disease sufficiently to cause death, while it is known that arsenic will only operate upon the stomach and bowels,-Further, Charlotte had just released a young man, at his request, from an en-gagement of marriage, and was melancholy over it. It was proved also that nearly all the family had purchased arsenic for one purpose or another, perhaps to whiten" themselves, for "rats," or to feed each other, as there apppeared to be an eternal dissension in the family, in some way. Mrs. Heggie's ancestors were proved to have been deranged .-Mr. Heggie was in court, but took no action, unless " on the sly," with the prosecution. A daughter, about four een years old, sat near her mother, but looked at her scornfully. Mrs. Heggie's brother defends her, and his wife and and other relatives manifested the greatest affection and tenderness for the prisoner. They believe her to be a wronged and neglected woman, and that if she is guilty, insanity prompted her to comm it the wicked act.

COFFEE PLANTING IN CEYLON.—The best elevation above the sea at which coffee should be planted in Ceylon is adoubtedly from 2,000 to 3,500 feet; but climate has also a good deal to do with it. Coffee grows well in Kaigalle, Kornegalle, and in the Doombera Valley, between 800 and 1,500 feet above the sea. In Onyah, coffee bears well the sea. In Ouvah, coffee bears well at between 4,000 and 5,000 feet above the sea, owing to the dry air and climate : while on the more western side of the island, at the same elevation, it either bears only two or three hundred weight an acre, is a mass of leaves, or gets covered with the black bog, the two latter defects being chiefly by the extreme quantity of rain that falls. So it is that while Rambodde is suffering from excessive rains, Ouvah is doing so from draught-though, as the crow flies, they are not really more than twenty miles apart. Could it be managed otherwise, and Rambodde exchange some of its superabundant rains for Ouvah sunshine, the beneficial results to both sides of the contry would be very great. Hence we come to the conclu sion that a dark, chocolate-colored soil, mixed with small stones, under ledges of rock, and bestrewn with boulders, is is the most suitable for coffee trees, and that the best medium of elevation is, say 3,000 feet above the level of the sea.—The Coffee Planter of Ceylon, by W. Sabonadiere.

MENTAL LABOR.—The injurious ef-

fects of mental labor are in a great

measure, owing to extensi, ve forcing in early youth; to sudden or misdirected study; to the co-operation of depressing emotions or passions; to the neglect of the ordinary rules of hygiene; to the neglect of the hints of the body or to the presence of the seeds of disease, degeneration, and decay in the system. The man of healthy phlegmatic or choleric temperant is less likely to be injured by application than one of sanguine or melancholic type; yet these latter, with allowance for the original constitution, may be capable of vast efforts. The extended and deep culture of the mind exerts a directly conservative influence upon the body. Fellow labourer! one word to you. Fear not to do manfelly the work for which your gifts qualify you, but do it as one who must give an account of both soul and body. Work, and work hard while it is day; the night cometh soon enough -do not histen it. Use your faculties -use them to the utmost, but do not abuse them; make not the mortal to do the work of the immortal. The body has it claims-it is a good servant : treat it well, and it will do your work; it knows its own business; do not attempt to teach or force it; attend to its wants and requirements, listen kindly and patiently to all its hints, occasionally forestall its necessities by a little indulgence, and your consideration will be paid with interest. But task it, and pine it, and suffocate it-make it a slave instead of a servant; it may not complain much, but, like the weary camel in the desert, it will lie down and die. Journal of Physiolgy.

Gustave Dore, the wonderfull illustrator of classies, is still a frequent subject of conversation in Paris. He was born in Strasburg in 1832, and so may be regarded as half German in his origin. He commenced his marvelous labors when only 1g, on the Journal pour Rire wherein his caricatures gained him the first beginnings of fame. This branch of art seems to be his forte. His works are already more numerous than any half-dozen of the oldest artists in the whole course of their lives

The eleventh census of France is in progress. The results are looked for with much interests, owing to the fact that since 1861, the date of the last census, the country has been in an eminently prosperous condition. Of all the European nations France shows the slowest rate of increase in population. The 27,000,000 of 1801 had only increased by 9,000,000 in 1861, During the same period Great Britian increased from 10,000,000 to 23,000,000.

NEW MINOR PLANET,-A new minor planet, the eighty-seventh of the group between Mars and Jupiter, was discovered on the night of the 16th ult., by Mr. N. R. Pogson, the government Astronomer, at the Royal Observatory, Madras. On the 17th May, at 13th, 30m., Madras mean time, its apparent position was right ascension, 16th, 14m. 32s.; declination, 17 deg. 29 lat. south, and its right ascension was dimnishing at the rate of 45 seconds per day, but its motion in declination was inappreciable. At the time of its discovery it was near the variable star U Scorpii, which was discovered by Mr. Pogson in May, 1863, and its brightness was equal to that of a star of 114 magnitude. Mr. Pogson has given the name Sylvia to his new

AN OLD NEWSPAPER.-The Newport (R. I.) Mercury celebrated its 108th anniversary on the 12th inst. It was first issued on the 13th of June, 1758, by James Franklin. He died a few years after, when it passed into the hands of Ann Franklin, the mother of James and Benjamin Franklin, and became the property of other parties. F. A. Pratt, Esq., is the present editor and proprietor.

A few weeks after a late marriage, the husband had some peculiar thoughts when putting on his last clean shirt, as he saw no appearance of washing. He thereupon rose earlier than usual one morning and kindled a fire. When hanging on the kettle he made a noise on purpose to arouse his easy wife. She immediately peeped over the blankets, and then exclaimed:

"My dear, what are you doing?

He deliberately responded," I've put
on my last clean shirt, and I'm going to wash one for myself."
"Very well," replied Mrs. Easy, "you had better wash one for me, too!"

Hill's Hair Dye 50 Cents.-Black or Brown. Instantaneous, beautiful, durable, re-liable. The best and cheapest in use. Depot No. 66 John Street, New York. Sold by all Drug, Patent Medicine, Perfumery and Fancy Goods stores everywhere March 13, 1866.-1y.

Raleigk Money Markets. RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK OF N. CAROLINA.

BUYING RATES. Silver, Jarge.
North Carolina Bonds.
North Carolina Railroad Coupons.
North Carolina Coupons.
New York Exchange, (selling).

On.... Roxboro'.
Thomasville
Wadesboro'
Wilmington
Washington Yanceyville..... Farmers' Bank of Greensboro'.....

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., Brokers, RALEIGH, N. C.

PRICES OF NORTH-CAROLINA BANK NOTES. Gold 145 Old Sixes... Bank of North-Carolina, gold (currency...25 or " Fayetteville.
" Clarendon.
" Yanceyyille.
Miners' and Planters' Bank.
Farmers' Bank, Greensborough.
Commercial Bank, Wilmington.
Merchants' Bank, Newbern.
Greensborough Mutual.

MARKET REPORT':

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY WM. C. UPCHURCH, GROCER, RALEIGH APPLES—per bushel \$2 00
COFFEE—per pound, 30@35
COTTON—per pound, 32
COTTON—(yarn) 3 25
EGGS—per dozes 20
FLOUR 11@11 75
HAY 1 75

NORTH-CAROLINA,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, J. Q. Adams, Jr., Adm'r. of Reddick Blake, Jr. dec. Petition to make Samuel Blake, Augustus assets Blake, and others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Samuel Blake, Augustus Blake, Rebecca Blake, wife of John White, Jane Edwards, wife of Fielding Edwards, and Altony A. Hicks, seven of the defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court that advartagement by limits of this State; it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks, successively, in the Raleigh Standard. notifying the said Samuel Biake, Augustus Blake, Rebecca Blake, wife of John White, Jane Edwards, wife of Fielding Edwards, and Altony A. Hicks, of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next Term of this Court, and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and the land ordered to be sold.

Witness I. I. Franker, Clark of said Court

Witness, J. J. FERRELL, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday in May, 1866.

J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C. July 10, 1866.

NORTH-CAROLINA,) . Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term Isaac Rogers, Adm'r. of Hinton Franklin, dec'd. Petition to

vs. Matilda Maynor and her husmake real es band, Wm. Maynor and others. J It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Samantha Franklin, one of the defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks, successively, in the Baleigh Standard, notifying the said Samantha Franklin of the filing of this petition, and that unless she appears at the next term of this Court, and answers the petition, the same will be taken ure confesse as to her, and

same will be taken pro confosso as to her, and the land ordered to be sold.

Witness, J. J. Ferrell, Clerk of said Court, at office in Raleigh, the third Monday in May, 1866.

J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.
July 11, 1866.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH-CARO. THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOURTH

term of this Institution will begin on FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1866. The departments and the modes of instruction therein have not been changed; but the order now is such that students in English, and in the Modern Languages, can have their time occupied

Tuition, \$50; Board, \$75 to \$100. For Catalogues and particular information, apply to the President of the University.

Hos. DAVID L. SWAIN, LL. D.,

Chapel Hill, N. C. July 3, 1866.-46-3t

JORDAN WOMBLE,

Grocer and Commission Merchant, for all kinds of Produce and other Goods.

Special attention given to the sale of Flour, Bacon and Lard. Consignments solicited at Old Stand 4th door North side Hargett street Raleigh, N. C. aug 11—tf 8.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MRS. LACY PROPOSES TO OPEN A School MRS. LACY PROPOSES TO OPEN A School for Young Ladies on the 16th of July, at her residence, north of the Institution for Deaf and Dumb. Competent teachers have been procured in the different departments of study.

Instruction will be given in the usual English Brauches, Mathematics, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Natural Sciences, Ancient and Modern Languages, and Music on the Piano.

Tuition per session of twenty weeks—\$30 00. Payable in currency, half in advance. Music and Modern Languages extra.

June 22d.

WHEAT! WHEAT!! WHEAT!!! WANTED TO PURCHASE, 400 BUSHELS prime white or red Wheat.

B. W. WILLIAMSON & CO. Raleigh, July 7, 1866.

WRAPPING PAPER.

ONE HUNDRED REAMS OF FOREST MILLS wrapping paper. A fine article.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

Raleigh, July 7, 1866. 47—tf

J. M. LOVEJOY'S ACADEMY.

The 51st session will commence on the 9th of July, 1886. Tuition \$20 and \$25 in currency.

One half in advance.

For particulars, address

The third session of Miss ANNIE E. LOVE-JOY'S school will commence July 9th, 1866. June 28th—4t. J. M. L.

W HISKEY! WHISKEY!

10 BARRELS CORN WHISKEY, OF GOOD quality, which we will sell low.

June 2-4f. B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Superior Court of Law and Equity, Spring Term

On motion, it is ordered by the Court, that the Cierk give notice through the Mandard, Sentinel and Progress, newspapers published in the City of Raleigh, and also: t four or more public places in the County of Wake, to all parties of Record who have suits pending in the Superior Court of said County, and their witnesses, to appear at the next Fall Term of the Court, to be held at the Court House, in Raleigh, on the First Monday after the fourth Monday of September, 1866,

prepared to try their cases. Parties having no counsel are notified to employ on or before the day aforesaid, or their suits will be tried without counsel.

J. N. BUNTING, Clerk.
Ralaigh, July 10, 1886.

48—3taw-td

W. H. H. TUCKER. R. S. TUCKER. THADDEUS MeGEE

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO. WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH

Mr. Thaddeus McGee. late of the firm of McGEE & WILLIAMS.
The business will be bereafter conducted.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO. We solicit for the new firm a continuance, and an increase of the patronage so liberally extended to the old firms. And with the experience of each member of the firm in the mercantile business, and intimate acquaintance with the people of this section of the State, and the energy and perseverance which will be thrown into the business, together with

The Known Reasonableness

OUR PRICES.

COMPARED WITH ..

The Cost and Quality of the Goods, We flatter ourselves that success will follow our efforts. Our thanks are hereby tendered to

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO. Raleigh, July 10, 1866. DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE FIRM OF HECK, CLEGG & CO., IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. I. N. CLEGG, (Lessee of the Lockville Mills,) will close up all the outstanding business of the firm. J. M. HECK, I. N. CLEGG, ELIAS BRYAN.

July 10, 1866. NOTICE.

THE GORGAS MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY will meet in Raleigh, or Thursday, the 19th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the office of PHILLIPS & BATTLE. A full attendance desired.

J. M. HECK, President.

July 10, 1866.

49—2t

WARRENTON FEMALE INSTITUTE, Warrenton, N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION COMMENCES July 25th, and continues twenty weeks. Charges per Session in U. S. currency, half in advance. For Board, including Washing,

Tuition in English, And other branches at the same reduced rates. Located in a Town noted for health and refinement, furnished with every means of comfort and instruction, with educated and experienced Teachers in every department, this Institution offers SUPERIOR advantages.

For Circulars, address
R. W. JONES, Principal, Or Mrs. M. J. WILCOX, Warrenton, N. C. July 10, 1866.

THIRD QUARTERLY REPORT Raleigh National Bank NORTH-CAROLINA.

RESOURCES. Bills Receivable, 1859,067 14 U. S. Bonds, Due by Banks and Bankers, Cash Items, Furniture and Fixtures. 41,548 55 Premiums, Specie, National Bank Notes, \$15,136 23,665 Fractional,

Compound interest notes, \$255,817 60 LIABILITIES. \$53,000

Capital Stock. Surplus Fund. Circulation, Individual Deposits, U. S. Deposits, U. S. Disbursing Officers, Due to Banks and Bankers,

1,000 25,500 Profit and Loss, 8255,817 60

I. W. B. Gulick, Cashier of "The Raleigh National Bank of North-Carolina," do solemn-ly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. B. GULICK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NO. 1. Raleigh National Bank of N. C.,

RALEIGH, July 9th, 1866. The Directors of this Bank have declared a dividen I of twelve per cent. on its capital stock clear of United States and State taxes, out of the profits of its business, from the 2d day of October, 1865, which was carried to the credit of the deposit accounts of its stockholders, on the 30th ultimo.

W. B. GULICK, Cashier. Raleigh, July 6, 1866.

LIST OF LETTERS, REMAINING UNCALLED FOR AT THE Post-Office in Raleigh, N. C., July 10, 1866: Adams, Robert Barrow, William Barber, Herbert (col'd,) Brickle, Mrs Catharine Clark, Henderson, (col.) Clayton, Wm
Carroll, Thomas
Carmons, A
Check, A W
Evans, Capt J L

Clayton, Wm
Cole, Dr W H
Cary, Hon J 8 M
Cuisent ury, Miss Mag
Edams, Miss Julia Evans, Capt J L
Evans, Thomas W
Gordon, Miss Lillie
Hudgins, F C

od, Edward (col'di) Hataway, William Hicks, W H Jr Haliday, Candis (col'd,) Hey, Mrs J E Hicks, W H Jr
Ingram, Miss Bettie G
Jackson, Wm A
Johnson, Robt T
Miller, Mr A Jr
Martin, Mrs Pattie
Nelley, John
Neal, F A
Nomell, J J
Partin, Aldridge
Pool, Angeline,
Preston, Mrs Cecelia
Raymond, P Jones, Mrs Elizabeth Johnson, Mrs Elizabeth Mushaw, Mrs Nancy, (col'd,) Nelson, Miss Livia Nordan, Mrs Mary H. Pringle, Miss Lizzie Pringle, Mrs Elizabeth

Rhodes, Benjamin-Rogers, William Ranor, Mrs Betsey Raymond, P Rumo David Richardson, John A Rogers, John Smith, Oran Staley, Miss R G Smith, Mrs E B Smith, Miss Ella Stokes, Miss E C

Smith, Mrs E B
Vawn, William
Williams, R J
Williams, B J
Williams, John
Persons calling for any of the above Letters,
will please say they are "advertised."

A. MILLER, P. M.
WILLER, P. M.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

REV. DR. LACY. REV. WM. S. LACY,

The exercises of this School will be resumed the rooms before occupied, on 18th July, 1868.

Every effort will be made to prepare be theroughly for college or business.

Session—twenty weeks. Tuitien, half in Session—twenty weeks. Tuitien, half in advance. Terms as heretofore.

June 25d. Special Notices.

Works of Nature. - In a state of health the ntestinal canal may be compared to a river whose waters flow over the adjoining land, thro' the channels nature or art has made, and improve their qualities; so long as it runs on smoothly the channels are kept pure and healthy; If the course of the river is stopped, then the water in the canals is no longer pure, but soon becomes stagnant. There is but one law of circulation in nature. When there is a superabundance of humorial fluid in the intestinal tubes, and costiveness takes place, it flows black into the blood vessels, and infiltrates itself into the circulation. To establish the free course of the river, we must remove the obstructions which stop its free course, and those of its tributary streams. With the body, follow the same natural principle-remove the obstructions from the bowels with BRANDRETH'S PHLS, which never injure, but are always effectual for the perfect cleansing of the system from foulness or disease. Remember; never suffer a drop of blood to be taken from you. Evacuate th umors as often and as long us they are, der nged, or as long as you are sick.

See that B. BRANDRETH is in white letters n the Government stamp. Sold by all Druggists.

July 3, 1866. DEASONS WHY

AMERICAN WATCH Made at Waltham, Mass.

IS THE BEST. IT IS MADE ON THE BEST PRINCIPLE Its frame is composed of SOLID PLATES. No jar can interfere with the harmory of its working and no sudden shock can damage its machinery.

Every piece is made and finished by machinery (itself famous for its novelty, as well as for its effectiveness) and is therefore properly made. The watch is what all mechanism should be—ACCU-RATE, SIMPLE, STRONG AND ECONOMI-CAL. Except some high grades, too costly for general use, foreign watches are chiefly made by women and boys. Such watches are composed of several hundred pieces, screwed and rivited together, and require constant repairs to keep them in any kind of order. All persons who have carried "ancres," "lepines" and "English Patent Levers," are perfectly well aware of the fruth of this statement.

At the beginning of our enterprise, more than ten years ago, it was our first object to make a thoroughly good low-priced watch for the million, to take the place of these foreign impositionsthe refuse of foreign factories-which were entirely unsalcable at home and percetly worthless

How well we have accomplished this may be understood from the fact, that after so many years of public trial, we now make MORE THAN HALF OF ALL THE WATCHES SOLD IN THE UNITED STATES, and that no others. have ever given such universal satisfaction. While this department of our business is continued with increased facilities for perfect work, we are at present engaged in the manufacture of watches of the very HIGHEST GRADE KNOWN TO CHRONOMETRY, unequalled by anything hitherto made by ourselves, and unsurpassed by anything made in the world. For this purpose we have the amplest facilities. We have creeted an addition to our main buildings expressly for this branch of our business, and have filled it with the best workmen in our service. New machines and appliances have been constructed, which perform their work with consummate delicacy and exactness. The choicest and most approved materials only are used and we challenge comparison between this grade of our work and the finest imported chronometers. We do not pre-tend to sell our watches for less money than foreign watches, but we do assert without fear of contra diction that for the same money our product is arably superior. All our watches, of what ever grade, are fully warranted and his warrantee is good at all times against us or our agents in al parts of the world

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned to buy only of respectable dealers. All persons selling counterfeits will be prosecuted.

ROBBINS & APPLETON, AGENTS. FOR THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY, June 14-lan. 182 Broadway, N. Y. Worms .- M. R. Disosway, of Virginia, writes. "A dyspeptic acquaintance used the SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS, and found them so useful that since his removal to Missouri he has sent in an order for a gross of them. I have known them tobe most efficacions in expelling worms from children and in one instance great relief was given in case

of varicoes veius and piles. For sale by the Druggists. Directions accompanying each box. Sent to any part of the United States for 25 cents per box, or \$2.50 per dozen., Address, GEO. W. DEEMS. June 9-1m.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY, on Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Ment Also, Diseases and Abuses which prostrate the vital powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge in scaled letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON.

Howard Association, Philade phia, Pa. may 1, 1866. Brick Machine. The National Brick Machine, a CLAY TEMPERING MACHINE, and makes,

with only two horse power, 30,000 SPLENDID-Bricks per day, with well defined edges and uniform lengths. If the Machine does not perform what we claim for it, we will take it back and refund the money. Unusual inducements offered to-purchasers of territorial rights. Address ABRAM REQUA, Gen. Agent, jupe 12-1m. 141 Broadway, N. Y.

Itch! Itch! Scratch!! Scratch!!-Wheaton's Ointment will cure the Itch in fortyeight hours. Also cures Sait Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all cruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cts. For sale by all Druggists.

By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER: Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, Mass, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. P. F. PESCUD, Agent, sept 21-1v

Raleigh, N. C. TRANSFORMATIONI The superstitions of antiquity ere only, "food for laughter" at the present day, and yet this is an

Miracles. accomplished with the aid of science. For example: grey, sandy or red hair is Changed in a Moment, to the richest conceivable black or brown, by a-

simple application of CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, Manufactured by J. CHRISTADORA, 6 Astor-House, New York. Sold by Drugg sts. Applied by all Hair Dressers. June 12—1m.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO. Corner of Wall and Nassan Sts., New York. In connection with our hopses in Philade and Washington, we have opened a NEW YORK. HOUSE at above location, and offer our services to Banks, Bankers, and Investors for the transaction of their business in this city, including pur-chases and sales of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD. We are constantly represented at the Stock Exchange and Gold pard, where orders sent us are promptly filled.

We keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL ISSUES. buying and selling at current prices, and allowing correspondents the most liberal rates the markets affords.

JAY COOKE & CO.

may 12.

23—twewly.